

many improvements and upgrades in the operations of FAA, and provide authority for the next-generation technology. Again, the other body is not prepared to act.

Now, the reason we need an extension through the end of this fiscal year is to avoid disruption in the Airport Improvement Program. If we have a stop-and-go, 3-month extension and another 3-month extension, then the funding for the airport grants for increasing capacity on the air side of airports would stop and go as well. That's not good public investment strategy.

But I regret that we have to do this. The other body simply is not ready to move ahead with full consideration of the bill. We should be able to do that in a matter of days. Unfortunately, they are not ready to do that. And I just want to make it clear that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, in partnership with the Committee on Ways and Means, is ready to do the job of the House in moving the agenda forward and continuing the modernization of the Air Traffic Control System, rebuilding the air traffic control workforce, and investing in the hard side of airports, and we will continue to do that. We stand ready. Although our patience is running out, we await the administration's proposals for the future revenue stream for the FAA and the Air Traffic Control System.

□ 1045

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 968

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 968. My name was added in error.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1388, GENERATIONS INVIGORATING VOLUNTEERISM AND EDUCATION ACT

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 250 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 250

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1388) to reauthorize and reform the national service laws. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking mi-

nority member of the Committee on Education and Labor. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived except those arising under clause 10 of rule XXI. Notwithstanding clause 11 of rule XVIII, no amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART). All time yielded during consideration of this rule is for debate only. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MATSUI. I also ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 250.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 250 provides for consideration of H.R. 1388, the Generations Invigorating Volunteerism and Education, or the GIVE Act, under a structured rule. The rule provides 1 hour of general debate controlled by the Committee on Education and Labor.

The rule makes in order 11 amendments which are listed in the Rules Committee report accompanying the resolution. Each amendment is debatable for 10 minutes except the manager's amendment, which is debatable for 30 minutes. The rule also provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a vital piece of bipartisan legislation that directly affects all of our communities and the lives of millions of Americans.

Legislation that strengthens our communities helps educate our future generations, teaches our youth to prepare for and respond to unthinkable tragedies and fosters the growth of respect and compassion throughout our entire society.

The GIVE Act will help launch a new era of American service and volunteerism. The bill answers President Obama's call for Americans of all generations to help get the country through the economic crisis by serving and volunteering in their communities.

The GIVE Act reauthorizes, for the first time in 15 years, our country's investment in community service and volunteerism. As a cochair of the National Service Caucus, it is a pleasure to call attention to the tremendous work of those involved at every level and in every program of the corporation.

Service programs not only help each of our communities but also provide training that could lead to future careers. Many individuals who are involved in service at a young age continue in public service careers and in service programs throughout their lives.

Mr. Speaker, service and volunteerism are the bedrock of emergency preparedness and national security. In times of strife, the American people have always shown a spirit of service and ingenuity. Investing in service and volunteer programs prepares us to handle any crisis.

We must focus on building our national capacity, and harnessing the enterprising spirit of the American people is a good way to do so. In the wake of a catastrophe, a first responder is likely to be a civilian. A neighbor is likely to be the first one to provide assistance. By building up our service and volunteer programs, we are taking proactive steps to bolster our national security and capability to weather a disaster now and in the years to come.

We saw firsthand the importance of having trained volunteers in the wake of the 2005 hurricanes, Katrina and Rita. These forever changed thousands of lives and communities in the gulf coast. We also witnessed an outpouring of support and compassion from individuals who were touched by this immense tragedy.

Following the devastation in the gulf coast, more than 92,000 national service volunteers contributed over 3.5 million hours of work to the recovery effort. They repaired neighborhoods. They rebuilt lives.

Since September of 2005, over 4,070 National Civilian Community Corps—or NCCC—members have served more than 2.1 million hours in the gulf coast on over 830 relief and recovery projects. Through programs such as AmeriCorps State and national, Volunteers in Service to America—or VISTA—and NCCC,

servicemembers address critical needs in our communities.

AmeriCorps and NCCC members are disaster trained and available for immediate deployment in the event of a natural disaster anywhere within the United States, just as they were to the gulf coast.

In fact, NCCC teams have responded to every national disaster, including the recent fires in my home State of California. Disaster relief and emergency response now accounts for over 60 percent of the NCCC portfolio. Over \$42 million worth of hurricane recovery resources have come from AmeriCorps and NCCC alone, which is millions more than we have spent on the entire program nationwide. This is a clear return on our investment.

These exceptional young men and women are especially trained in disaster preparedness and organizing local volunteers into an effective recovery operation. These programs continually put more back into the community than we put into them. The GIVE Act shows Congress' support for their heroic and continued efforts and ensures these programs continue for years to come.

The GIVE Act of 2009 will strengthen the emergency preparedness and response training of our country's NCCC participants. The changes will also help the program continue to grow.

The legislation expands the scope of NCCC to specifically include disaster relief, infrastructure improvement, environmental and energy conservation and urban and rural development.

The GIVE Act also establishes four new service corps, including a Clean Energy Corps to encourage energy efficiency and conservation measures; an Education Corps to help increase student engagement, achievement and graduation; a Healthy Futures Corps to improve health care access; and a Veterans Service Corps to enhance services for veterans.

This bill includes a Call to Service Campaign to encourage all Americans to engage in service and to observe September 11 as a National Day of Service and Remembrance.

The bill seeks to tap the growing pool of baby boomers reaching retirement that wish to continue serving their country and provides real alternatives to traditional employment at a time when jobs are scarce. The GIVE Act also seeks to engage our future generations in lifetimes of service. Engaging young men and women is vitally important. The Education Awards, which will be increased in this bill, encourage our youth to apply the skills that they learn at volunteerism to a successful education and the lessons they learn in school to improving their communities.

The GIVE Act specifically seeks to make a difference, not only by the services that are provided but by who we are engaged in serving. It seeks to exponentially increase the numbers of disadvantaged and at-risk youth par-

ticipating in service. Each one of these valuable young men and women will take the respect and compassion that they learn at service programs back to their schools and to their families and be a seed of inspiration amongst those who need it most.

We cannot pass up the opportunity to better our future generations. Service programs provide an opportunity to give our youth the most valuable lesson of all, positive personal experience.

Mr. Speaker, as a result of the great work of AmeriCorps members, extraordinary things are happening all around America. The corporation supports such important nonprofit organizations as Habitat for Humanity, City Year and the American Red Cross.

National service participants have built homes, healed wounds, worked in national parks and taught elementary school kids. These volunteers are part of the backbone of our country. With very little funding, service participants leverage millions of dollars and perform crucial work in classrooms and in areas of our Nation hit by disaster.

The service programs and new initiatives in H.R. 1388 help address some of our Nation's toughest problems, from poverty and unmet education needs to natural disasters. Just this week, The New York Times and the Wall Street Journal pointed to the rise in the number of volunteers nationwide. Many who have been laid off or are in between jobs have joined volunteer programs to stay connected to their community and learn new skills. Some have even benefited by gaining employment through their work as volunteers.

The GIVE Act will expand these opportunities as well as health care access, provide seniors with help living independently, enhance services for veterans, and help build a clean, green, energy-efficient economy.

As a result, I hope that my colleagues will support the rule and the underlying legislation. The spirit of service has been renewed at a time of economic challenges, and it is time for our government to foster a continued dedication to our country's prosperity through national service.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my friend from California (Ms. MATSUI) for the time, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It can sometimes seem that we are surrounded by news of selfishness and greed. I think, very appropriately, and I will discuss this later, the American people are outraged by an example of really cynicism intertwined with greed in this AIG example. More about that later.

However, those individuals, those few individuals, those cynics who utilized taxpayer dollars to give out bonuses for AIG, those really few individuals, Mr. Speaker, when you think about it in comparison to the myriad of individuals who really commit themselves to

the service of others through volunteerism, those who serve are a beacon of compassion and hope for us all. Community service is one of the most gratifying, rewarding, fulfilling ways people can spend their time and their efforts.

Community service has always been a vital pillar of American society. It's one of the things that distinguishes the United States and exalts the American people.

Volunteers all over the United States dedicate millions of hours to their contemporaries in the hope of making people's lives better. Through their selfless work, volunteers help improve the lives of millions of Americans. In 1993, the Congress, with my support, passed legislation creating AmeriCorps and the Corporation for National and Community Service to administer and coordinate Federal service community programs.

Since then, almost 500,000 Americans have served with thousands of not-for-profit organizations, public agencies and faith-based organizations nationwide.

□ 1100

These citizens tackle many unmet needs in our communities. They provide for our youth through tutoring, mentoring, and after-school programs. They provide for the disadvantaged by building homes for the needy and reaching out to misguided youth. They conduct neighborhood patrols; they care for our environment; respond to disasters, engage citizens in public, health, safety, and emergency preparedness services. And they support those who have served and continue to serve our Nation in the Armed Forces by meeting the needs of our Nation's veterans, active duty servicemembers, and their families. They do, oftentimes, exemplary work.

The underlying legislation, known as the Generations Invigorating Volunteerism and Education Act, referred to as the GIVE Act because of its initials, will reauthorize the national service programs administered by the Corporation for National and Community Service. This reauthorization sets the goal to recruit 250,000 volunteers for AmeriCorps by 2014. It will also create service opportunities for middle school and high school students through the Summer of Service program.

The legislation emphasizes the critical role of service in meeting the national priorities of emergency and disaster preparedness, and it will help improve program integrity.

I am pleased that the committee, the Committee on Education and Labor, worked in a bipartisan manner to reauthorize this program and to include provisions that will make the programs more effective and efficient, responding to State and local needs with performance orientation.

It goes to show, Mr. Speaker, that when there is a willingness to work together and to negotiate, we can bring

forth good pieces of legislation with bipartisan support.

I know the majority is trumpeting this rule with which we bring this underlying legislation to the floor because it will allow Members to debate all of the amendments that were submitted to the Rules Committee by Republicans. And that's appropriate. Nevertheless, I remind my colleagues the majority does this when the underlying legislation is uncontroversial.

Even though the majority promised to be the most open Congress in history, if the majority is so proud of this rule, then they should allow a more open process when controversial bills come before the floor as well.

I urge Americans everywhere, regardless of whether they take part in AmeriCorps, to volunteer and give back to their communities. The rewards are extraordinary to both the volunteer and to the community. As Winston Churchill said, "We make a living by what we do, but we make a life by what we give."

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my good friend, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. SUTTON).

Ms. SUTTON. I thank the gentlewoman from California for the time and for her leadership on this bill. I also want to thank my good friend from across the aisle, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, for his thoughtful words about this bill and about the amazing character of the American people to serve and reach out to others in their communities through volunteerism.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, will unite Americans during these challenging economic times through service and volunteerism in our communities. And I am pleased that this Congress is moving swiftly to reauthorize and expand national service programs managed by the Corporation for National and Community Service.

I am particularly supportive of two initiatives that are included in this bill that I sponsored in the last Congress.

The first proposal requires the Corporation to conduct a study to identify specific areas of need for displaced workers, and to identify how existing programs and activities carried out under our national service laws can better serve displaced workers and the communities affected by plant closings and job losses.

Communities in Ohio and across our Nation are being devastated by the economic downturn, and it's essential that we support new opportunities for Americans who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own.

Our workers who have toiled for so long in manufacturing plants have unique skill sets and leadership capabilities that can be of great value when utilized through service projects.

In Ohio, we face an unemployment rate of 8.8 percent. I eagerly look forward to seeing how new service programs like this will help us help our displaced workforce.

The second proposal requires the Corporation to consider whether an area has a mortgage foreclosure rate greater than the national average when considering grant applications from States and other eligible entities.

Ohio has been particularly devastated by the mortgage crisis and ranks 10th in the Nation in home foreclosures. According to recent statistics, my congressional district is projected to have over 5,000 foreclosures in the coming year.

In a time when so many of our communities are struggling, we need to pursue every avenue available to make sure that the cities and towns with the greatest needs have access to the assistance that we can provide.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will go a long way to energize and create new opportunities for Americans to build confidence and assist in our country's recovery.

I urge a "yes" vote on the rule and the underlying bill.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure at this time to yield 5 minutes to a distinguished colleague from the Rules Committee, who has brought to our committee great wisdom and tenacity, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

Ms. FOXX. I thank my colleague from Florida for his gracious comments. It's a joy to serve on the Rules Committee. It's a joy, actually, to serve with all the folks on the Rules Committee. I am learning a great deal. We have some very talented people on that committee.

I do have to say, though, that I disagree with many of my colleagues about this rule and about this bill. I appreciated the comments that have been made. I particularly appreciate my colleague giving the definition from Winston Churchill because I use that definition often when I write volunteers to congratulate them on what they do.

To quote it again, "We make a living by what we do, but we make a life by what we give." The word "give" is the important word here.

I looked up the definition of volunteer, and it says "a person who voluntarily offers himself or herself for a service or undertaking." The second definition is "a person who performs a service willingly and without pay."

What this bill does is expands dramatically the government's role in an area that I don't think the government should be dealing with. Our colleague from Ohio just said this is an opportunity for people who have lost their jobs. Well, I think it's important that we encourage volunteers, but this is a paid job.

This is a government-authorized charity. And it concerns me a great deal because I see our taking over what is being done voluntarily by people—this, and in the budget. The President wants to tax people who give money to volunteer organizations and to char-

ities. He says that's okay because the government's going to pay it.

We're pretty soon going to have a government that controls everything in our society. That's not what America is all about.

When de Tocqueville came here in the 1800s—and he is quoted over and over—he said he never saw a society with so many associations. Those are voluntary associations. We have Ruritan clubs, Civitan clubs, Rotary clubs. They do their work without pay. That is what America's all about.

What we are doing is creating a 1984 because we're setting up paid volunteers. That's not what America's about.

Someone sent me an e-mail last night and said we need to give this GIVE Act a new name: People Audaciously and Insidiously Demanding Vituperously Outlandish, Laughable, Unsustainable, Needless, Totally Egregious and Extortionary Recompense Act, or the PAID VOLUNTEER Act. That is what this is all about.

That is not what America is all about. We need to be encouraging people to be volunteers and not be paid for it.

The other concern that I have is that there is no accountability in this bill. The Learn and Serve program that is already in existence was rated the lowest rating possible—not performing; results not demonstrated by OMB's Program Assessment Rating Tool.

Yesterday, in the committee, the gentleman from the Education Committee made a big deal about the fact that these programs are going to be evaluated by PART. But they've already been evaluated, and they've been evaluated as basically no good and as wasting money.

The AmeriCorps National Community Corps Program was rated as a low rating, of not performing, and ineffective by OMB's PART program. OMB defines a rating of ineffective as programs not using your tax dollars effectively. Ineffective programs have been unable to achieve results due to a lack of clarity regarding the program's purpose or goals, poor management, or some other significant weakness.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult to establish evaluation programs. I know. I was in education for a long, long time. It is difficult to do that. These programs are not establishing credible evaluation programs. We demand that of our education programs, we demand it of teachers. No Child Left Behind has the most egregious kinds of evaluation programs that we hear about all the time.

Here, we are spending \$27,000 dollars per person; \$27,000. In North Carolina, I think we are spending about an average of \$7,000 dollars per child in public education. That may not be the most up-to-date figure, but it's something like that. And here we are going to pay \$27,000 dollars per person for these volunteers? What about that?

I know that probably hospitals in my community and other groups that use

volunteers extensively don't spend hundreds of dollars for volunteers, let alone \$27,000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. I yield an additional 2 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. I thank the gentleman for yielding additional time. As I said, one of my concerns is here we are in a time when we need to be looking at every single dollar we spend. I take that approach every day. I don't care if the Federal Government is flush with money, we should be very careful with every penny we spend.

The American public are watching us like never before. And here we are, about to put these programs out. One of the concerns I had, too, is how the people are going to be counted. Again, where is the evaluation?

In the rule that was adopted yesterday, it said that this bill adds language to promote community-based efforts to reduce crime and recruit public safety officers in the service opportunities.

Well, I wonder if every community-watch program in the country, which can have hundreds of people in them who do very little, but they perform an important service for their community. They may be assigned an hour a week to do something. Are they going to be part of these 250,000 volunteers? That's not at all clear. But I have a suspicion they're going to be counted if they can get to that magic number. And they will say, Look, we have 250,000 people.

But the effectiveness is not being gauged, and I think this is a tremendous waste of money where we could be doing this for a lot less.

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, before I yield to my next speaker, I'd like to make a couple of comments. First of all, we aren't paying volunteers, we're supporting an infrastructure that removes barriers to service. We're making volunteers more accessible and more effective by creating an infrastructure in which everyday citizens can volunteer and be effective, without having resources, prior experience, or formal training.

Also, one of the GIVE Act's major themes is to increase transparency and accountability in national service programs, particularly in showing program outcomes. Section 179 of the Act establishes performance measures for each national service program and a framework for ensuring that Federal dollars go to high-performing programs.

With that, I yield 3 minutes to my fellow Rules Committee colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS).

Mr. POLIS. Today, I rise in support of the Generations Invigorating Volunteerism and Education, the GIVE Act, and the rule. I thank Chairman MILLER for his leadership in introducing this bipartisan comprehensive legislation, which answers President Obama's call to launch a new era of national service and volunteerism.

I'd also like to thank Congresswoman MCCARTHY for her efforts as chairwoman of the Healthy Families and Communities Subcommittee to expand opportunities for all.

□ 1115

The GIVE Act's new programs, expanded capacity, meaningful incentives, and innovative approaches will allow us to come together and rise to the challenges we face. It also represents a historic call to action that reaches out to all Americans from all walks of life and asks them to commit to service.

During these difficult times, our Nation needs the help of each and every one of us more than ever. The generosity, energy, and goodwill of the American people has fueled our Nation throughout its history and seen us through our darkest hours. If we want to restore our economy, rebuild our schools, and revitalize our neighborhoods, we must once again draw on this powerful spirit of service that pervades the American psyche. The GIVE Act harnesses the power of America's two greatest natural resources, our ingenuity and our work ethic, to generate a new era of national service.

More than 15,000 of my fellow Coloradans are strengthening our communities, helping others, and serving unmet needs in our neighborhoods through 147 national service projects in our State: more than 9,000 in Senior Corps, 2,500 in AmeriCorps—and I have had the opportunity to work with a number of AmeriCorps volunteers in our schools—and 4,200 in Learn and Serve America. This legislation will allow even more Coloradans to participate by creating thousands of new opportunities to volunteer and offering training in green energy products, veterans services, and community services across the communities, health and wellness initiatives as well.

As a former chairman of our Colorado State Board of Education, I am particularly pleased with the establishment of the Summer of Service program which will engage middle and high school students in volunteer activities in their communities. The Youth Engagement Zones will capitalize on the largely untapped energy of American youth, especially disadvantaged high school students and out-of-school youth, and put them to work in service of our communities.

Again, I applaud the efforts of all those involved in the crafting of this historic bipartisan legislation, and encourage our body to pass both the rule and the bill.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 5 minutes to a brilliant new Member of this House who is already leaving a mark on Congress by facing the important issues of our day, Mr. PAULSEN of Minnesota.

Mr. PAULSEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding and appreciate his leadership as well.

Mr. Speaker, I understand that my colleague from Florida will offer my legislation to help recoup the \$165 million in taxpayer dollars that were paid out as AIG bonuses as part of the previous question.

Mr. Speaker, when the latest unemployment figures came out and were released earlier this month, America saw its jobless rate soar to over 8.1 percent. That is the highest percentage that we have seen in over 25 years in the United States. This equates to approximately 12.5 million Americans who are currently out of work. Against this grim backdrop, AIG has announced that it intends to pay out \$165 million in bonuses to its employees, with a number of those employees receiving more than \$3 million. To date, \$55 million in Federal money has been used to pay AIG employees directly. Additionally, AIG expects to see total bonus payouts to its financial products division increase by nearly \$15 million over the next year.

Mr. Speaker, most troubling is that this \$165 million comes directly out of the nearly \$170 billion that U.S. taxpayers have given to AIG over the last 8 months. In only 8 months, \$170 billion.

In early March, AIG announced a corporate loss of nearly \$62 billion. That is the single greatest quarterly loss in U.S. history of any corporation. While Americans are struggling to put food on the table, I wonder if they are going to be able to ever see the repayment of their investment in the companies that they are participating in, companies like AIG who are paying bonuses, which is the height of irresponsibility. This money belongs to the American public. It does not belong to the executives at AIG. So I, like my constituents, am shocked. I am shocked at the corruption, especially when AIG's actions come at the expense of America's public. To pay bonuses which in some circumstances can be as high as \$6.5 billion is really antithetical to what the U.S. Government should stand for and the very reason the U.S. Government was lending this money in the first place. Allowing AIG to spend taxpayer money on paying these bonuses can only be seen as reckless incompetence.

The legislation will do three things:

Number one, it is going to require that the Treasury Department recoup all of the bonuses that have been paid.

Number two, no more excuses. It will require the Treasury Department and the Treasury Secretary to sign off on any future bonuses with his signature.

And, number three, it would require the Treasury Secretary to sign off on any future contracts as a part of any ongoing TARP legislation. That is where accountability is needed for the American taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, we were sent here by our constituents to bring accountability back to government and protect the taxpayers from reckless spending. I strongly urge my colleagues to do just

that. They should vote "no" on the previous question.

We have a chance to do this today, Members. This is the issue of urgency today. This is nothing but bad government incompetence. It is not acceptable for the Treasury Secretary to throw his hands up in the air and walk away from this. Congress should act today. We should move forward, vote "no" on the previous question, and defeat the rule so that we can consider this very important legislation.

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. At this time it is my privilege, Mr. Speaker, to yield an additional 2 minutes to Dr. FOXX of North Carolina.

Ms. FOXX. Again I thank my colleague for yielding me this time.

It is interesting. I had intended to say something about this sounding to me like AIG in many ways. I didn't realize that my colleague from Minnesota was going to say that when he got up to speak. But I wanted to point out the purpose of this program as stated in section 1201. It is to: Support high-quality service-learning projects that engage students in meeting community needs with demonstrable results, while enhancing students' academic and civic learning; and build institutional capacity, including the training of educators, and to strengthen the service infrastructure. That is the purpose.

When you get over in the evaluation section, it is pretty nebulous. One of the interesting things that I find is that they are saying that if the program doesn't perform, if they received assistance for less, they mean fewer, than 3 years, and is failing to achieve the performance measures, then they give them technical assistance. They give them technical assistance for 3 more years, and then they make some decision about whether they are going to continue funding the program.

I think we are setting up AIG programs all over this government. We just happen to know about AIG because of the egregious situation that has come up. But we have a potential AIG program right here. We are funding these people. We have no way to evaluate it. The expectations are not set out to begin with, and that is a great failing in this program.

So I can tell you that if we examine this program closely, we could show at least as much or maybe more money being abused by this program than is being used by AIG. The American people should be up in arms about all of these programs that we are funding from which we get no value.

Now what we are getting, we are employing a lot of bureaucrats, a lot of bureaucrats at high salaries. I call that high-priced welfare. But we are not getting a good return on our investment, just like we haven't gotten a good return on our investment from AIG.

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, before I yield to the next speaker, let me just

say this is not AIG. The bill on the floor today is the GIVE Act. And to compare AIG to the GIVE Act is absolutely, astoundingly ridiculous.

With that, I yield 3 minutes to my good friend, the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure this morning of visiting with a number of youngsters from the Youth Build Program. They participated with Mrs. Obama yesterday in building a home.

It is interesting, when you speak of the words GIVE, that you can equate it to an organization such as AIG that simply takes. So I rise today to support the rule and the underlying bill. And let me explain to you what this means to America.

How many of us can raise our hand and say that we understand what USAID means, or we understand what the Peace Corps means or AmeriCorps? And how many countless hours of youthful enthusiasm did we see after Hurricane Katrina? I know, because I am from Houston, Texas, and the thousands and thousands of survivors and evacuees that came, we were inundated, rightfully so and enthusiastically so, by these volunteers and by these workers from these many different aspects.

Unregulated? No. Much of this will be volunteer service. Much of this will be educating people about service. Much of this will be doing what young people across America have asked us to do: Give them something to do. And that is what this bill intends.

I am delighted to have joined as a cosponsor in the recent days. I am delighted to have been able to work on a specific amendment that is incorporated in the bill that reaches out to the underserved like Historically Black Colleges and Hispanic Serving Colleges, because America is a potpourri, it is a mosaic of so many different people with so many different histories, people who are already bilingual, who can speak to people who are in need, refugees, people who are fleeing oppression. There are so many different aspects of letting young people help other young people or young people help children.

As the cofounder of the Congressional Children's Caucus, this bill specifically provides for enhanced community services with AmeriCorps, Learn and Serve America, VISTA, the National Civilian Community Corps, and Senior Corps.

Mr. Speaker, this is the right direction for America in the 21st century. Be reminded that we ask not what this country can do for us. We don't equate AIG's insensitivity to the American taxpayer to this bill that gives everybody the opportunity to say, what can I do for my country, America the beautiful? That is what this bill is all about.

I am so proud to stand alongside of this kind of legislation, because as our

military forces are on the front lines, I want Americans to be able to stand on the front lines of this Nation, helping those who cannot help themselves. That is what this GIVE bill is all about. And I think we need to go around with a GIVE Bill button like I have got the Youth Bill button saying, Yes, We Can.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1388, the "Generations of Invigorating Volunteerism and Education Act or the 'GIVE Act'." I would like to thank my colleague Congresswoman MCCARTHY for introducing this important legislation, as well as the Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, Congressman GEORGE MILLER, for his leadership in bringing this bill to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will expand the already highly successful volunteer programs that empower community activists and improve the education and economic conditions of cities throughout the United States. It supports and increases funding for key community services programs, including AmeriCorps, Learn and Serve America, VISTA, National Civilian Community Corps, and Senior Corps.

The GIVE Act creates opportunities for green jobs that will contribute to energy conservation and environmental protection. It will create critical educational opportunities for disadvantaged youth and will create incentives for students to improve their communities.

Every year, more than 70,000 Americans participate in the AmeriCorps program alone, which provides relief to cities during natural disasters and reinvigorates communities. Over 50 million American volunteers build homes, organize food-drives, and improve schools through national service programs. The GIVE Act will broaden the opportunities for students and activists to participate in national service via education rewards that keep up with soaring costs of universities and Summer Service programs. After Ike and Katrina, thousands of local students worked to help rebuild communities and provide necessary services to distressed families. The GIVE Act is the critical linchpin in sustaining this civic activism.

Specifically, the GIVE Act would expand the job opportunities for Volunteers in Service to America, or VISTA, to re-integrate youth into society, increase literacy in communities through teaching opportunities in before and after-school programs, and to provide health and social services to low-income communities. VISTA is a critical step toward poverty alleviation, and the GIVE Act will equip it with the resources to fulfill its obligations.

I am pleased to see that my colleague, representative CUELLAR, revised the legislation to increase the number of volunteers from 75,000 to 250,000 members and added provisions for unemployed individuals to be included in the national service workforce, a step that will be a critical step to combating the employment crisis afflicting millions. I am also pleased that Congressman MILLER further specified that the increase in volunteers is not just designed for AmeriCorps, but for all national service programs such as the Peace Corps and Opportunity Corps, and also included language to promote community based efforts to reduce crime and recruit public safety officers.

In addition, the GIVE Act will create 4 new service opportunities including a Clean Energy Corps, an Education Corps, a Healthy Futures

Corps, and a Veteran Service Corps. These volunteer opportunities will further improve environmental protection, health-care access, and services for veterans. These new service corps will address critical concerns in low-income communities. I am very happy that Congressman TEAGUE revised the legislation to aid veterans in their pursuit of education and professional opportunities, and help veterans with the claims process, and assist rural, disabled, and unemployed veterans with transportation needs. Moreover, the GIVE Act will recognize colleges and universities that are strongly engaged in service through grants and rewards that will in turn improve educational access in the United States.

I am pleased to see the retention of my language from the 110th Congress that gives special consideration to historically black colleges and universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, Tribal universities, and colleges serving predominantly minority populations. So strong are these universities' support of service, that "veritas et beneficium," or "truth and service" in Latin, is inscribed on their insignias.

The GIVE Act will create a Campuses of Service Program that will encourage and assist students in pursuing public service careers. It will also focus on recruiting scientists and engineers to keep America competitive for years to come. The Act will expand the Senior Corps as a way to keep Older Americans including seniors engaged in public service, and will create a Youth Engagement Zone to increase the number of young students in volunteer services.

Moreover, it expands the focus of The National Civilian Community Corps to include disaster relief efforts and infrastructure improvement to allow quicker and more effective responses to disasters like Katrina and Ike that devastated numerous communities in the United States. Finally, the Give Act will launch a nation-wide Call to Service Campaign that encourages all Americans to engage in national service and to recognize September 11th as a National Day of Service and Remembrance.

I am honored to cosponsor this legislation that will add service before self to America's future leaders. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

Mr. LATOURETTE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I intend to vote "no" on the previous question on this particular rule. I don't have any big problem with the rule, but it is my understanding that Mr. DIAZ-BALART will, if it is defeated, offer an amendment to the rule that will address a topic that isn't the subject of the GIVE Act, but the AIG bonuses.

Yesterday, the country was roiled by the fact that a company that has received \$175 billion has handed out to 73 individuals bonuses of \$1 million or more. Multiple pieces of legislation were introduced yesterday to put a stop to it. We see a lot of gnashing of teeth on the other side of the Capitol like, "How could this happen? We didn't know it happened." We have some Senators introducing bills to tax

these bonuses at 100 percent. But, Mr. Speaker, we know how this happened, and yesterday we filed legislation and Mr. DIAZ-BALART's amendment would move the process along. In deference to the gentlelady who just spoke, we can chew gum and walk at the same time. We can consider the GIVE Act and we can also talk about the Nation's economy, which is critical.

But we know that when the stimulus bill was passed, there was an amendment offered, a bipartisan amendment, by Senators WYDEN and SNOW that would have said that if there are in fact these egregious bonuses—and think about it for just a minute. You run a company into the ground and participate in causing the greatest economic crisis since the Great Depression, and you get millions of dollars in bonuses. I would like that job, and a lot of people that I represent would like that job.

There was a provision in the stimulus bill that would have said that if you give out these egregious bonuses, there is going to be an excise tax of 35 percent. It goes to conference. All of a sudden, that provision is then gone, and what is inserted in section 111, paragraph 3(iii) is that: No bonus that was agreed to or negotiated prior to February 11 will be subject to this restriction.

Does anybody think that the bonuses that were just given out that were the subject of a CNN report on January 28 was negotiated after February 11? It is ridiculous. They knew it was going to happen. They let it happen. And now that the public has somehow said we don't think this should happen, we have a lot of finger-pointing going on on Capitol Hill.

Yesterday, I filed a Resolution of Inquiry directing the Secretary of the Treasury to hand over all of the documents leading up to why this transpired, why it was permitted to transpire. And we hear the Constitution being bandied about. "We can't interfere with contract law." I am going to tell you, since the beginning of this Congress, the 111th Congress, if you are an auto worker, even though you had a contract to make X number of dollars to build automobiles in this country, we violated those contracts and said let's cram those down if you want to get Federal assistance.

□ 1130

If you lied on your mortgage application when you went to the ABC bank, and they gave you a \$100,000 mortgage, and they said, "you lied to get that mortgage," we just passed a piece of legislation that says, "we don't care if you lied. If you get in financial trouble, we are going to cram down the mortgage, and you don't owe the bank \$100,000 anymore."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. I yield the gentleman 30 additional seconds.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Clearly, those are contracts. We can mess with those contracts. We can mess with people that are working hard every day. We can mess with people that lend money so people can have the American Dream of homeownership. But we can't mess with 73 people who directed a company into near bankruptcy and needed \$175 billion of my constituents' money and your constituents' money. But that is okay. We can't mess with those contracts.

Please defeat the previous question and support Mr. DIAZ-BALART's amendment.

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say that both sides of this aisle are absolutely outraged about what happened at AIG, absolutely outraged. We agree with you on that, definitely. And we will be taking action immediately. In fact, I have been informed that we will be having a Rules meeting this afternoon. But let's get the GIVE Act through. Let's do the rule on this and move forward.

With that, I reserve my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, first yielding myself such time as I may consume, I'm very happy that we have gotten the message to the majority leadership and that they have set a Rules meeting, we have just been informed, for 3 p.m. to address this issue. It shows that the rules protect the minority and that the minority can bring issues of great importance to the American people and get the attention of the majority. So I'm glad that the majority will be addressing this at 3.

But we don't have to wait until 3. It is 11:30. We can address it now. And then after we address it—we are not saying that we won't pass the GIVE Act. But let's address at 11:30, not at 3 in the Rules Committee, this issue that is of great importance to the American people.

I yield 2 minutes to my friend, Dr. FOXX, from North Carolina.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, again, I thank my colleague. I agree with him. I think this should be dealt with right now. This is something we very much agree on. And my colleague from California, I think, has just made the case for why this bill should not be passed. She said, let's get this on through. Let's move it through. That is the same thing we heard about the stimulus: We don't have time to wait; we have got to move this on through.

Every time the majority wants to get something passed that ought not to be passed, they are ramming it through. That has been the whole story of this session.

I just want to share with you from the White House OMB, Washington, ExpectMore, their program assessment of the AmeriCorps National Civilian Community Corps. It says, "not performing, ineffective, the program has never conducted a comprehensive evaluation. Compared to other AmeriCorps service programs, this program is very

costly. Performance goals are not measurable."

Ladies and gentlemen, and Mr. Speaker, these are not my words. These are coming from OMB. We know the program is not effective, and we are going to be spending \$3 billion. With AIG, the contention is \$165 million. It is a pittance compared to the money that is going to be spent on this program. And the program says "and such sums." That, ladies and gentlemen, means any money they want to spend. It is open-ended. They can spend anything.

I want to say, again, what is happening here is that we are confusing government work with public service. Yesterday our colleague from the Education Committee said, "well, this program gets kids in middle school, it moves them into high school and moves them into that, and eventually they get a government job." We are teaching people to go to work for the government through this program. What a shame. Shame on us. This country was not built on working for the government. It was built on volunteering and on the private sector. We are taking this country over with the government.

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers.

I inquire of the gentleman, does he have any speakers?

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. I'm ready.

Ms. MATSUI. So you're ready to close.

I reserve my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the rule before us brings to the floor the GIVE Act, which is a bill to reauthorize the National Service programs. And the majority on our side supports that. I support that legislation. It is a good piece of legislation. It has the support of the ranking member of the Education and Labor Committee, and we are in support of the underlying legislation.

What we are saying, though, is that—and by the way, I reiterate that I'm pleased that we have caught the attention of the majority leadership and that they have convened a rules meeting for 3 p.m. to deal with the issue of AIG, the outrage of the AIG bonuses. At a time when the Federal Government is propping up AIG with over \$170 billion in taxpayer funds, it is unconscionable that AIG is giving its executives bonuses, some of them which are over \$1 million.

That is why today I will be asking for a "no" vote on the previous question. We don't have to wait until a rules meeting and then who knows when they will bring to the floor—if they do—legislation. We don't know what it will say.

What I'm saying is that right now we can amend this rule and allow the House to consider H.R. 1577, a bill by my colleagues, Representatives PAULSEN and LANCE, that will require that the Treasury Department imple-

ment a plan within the next 2 weeks to recoup the AIG bonuses. And in order to prevent another bonus controversy, the bill will require that any future bonus payments from TARP funds be approved by the Treasury Department in writing, including any contractual bonus obligations.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Americans are rightfully upset over the use of taxpayer funds to give executives million-dollar bonuses. They expect the administration will keep a watchful eye on the proper use of bailout funds. Just 2 weeks ago, the President's spokesman said that they were confident that they knew how every dime was being spent at AIG. Well, obviously, Mr. Speaker, that doesn't seem to be the case. That is the reason that I am calling for Members of this House to vote "no" on the previous question.

The Paulsen-Lance legislation is just another example of how the responsible and vigilant opposition, the Republicans, we are working to provide transparency and oversight of taxpayer funds in the TARP program. We must demand that the administration provide proper accounting of TARP funds. Americans deserve to know how their tax dollars are being utilized.

Now, if Members support transparency and oversight of taxpayer funds in the TARP program, then they should vote "no" on the previous question.

Now, our friends on the other side of the aisle said they have discovered the issue, and they are calling a rules meeting at 3 p.m. to deal with it. We don't know what they are going to be bringing forward. But we have brought forward legislation. Our colleagues have filed legislation, Representatives Paulsen and Lance, to deal with this issue today and to require the Treasury Department to recoup those unconscionable bonuses within 2 weeks. And we should vote on it today.

So I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the previous question and to make a statement: Enough is enough. Enough of these bailouts so that millionaires can become billionaires and billionaires can give their cronies bonuses with taxpayer dollars. Enough is enough. And we can vote on it right now, Mr. Speaker.

By the way, we will vote on the amendment on the legislation with regard to volunteerism. This does not negate that. But before, we must and we should address the issue of the unconscionable bonuses by defeating the previous question.

I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment and extraneous materials immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, this reauthorization, the first in 15 years, takes

programs and infrastructure that touch so many lives and builds off its foundation to greatly increase the quantity and improve the quality of service that we, as a Nation, work to provide.

National Service is a proven return on our investments. With this bill, we will broaden those involved in service across the country, and in doing so, foster the values of civic engagement and duty that can change a life and a community.

This bipartisan legislation is truly a win-win for all those involved and for our country. It makes excellent improvements to an already successful Corporation for National and Community Service. It improves access and support for organizations and grant applicants, and most importantly, reassures our valued servicemembers that Congress supports them and their work in our communities.

I urge a "yes" vote on the previous question and on the rule.

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from California, Ms. MATSUI and I also thank her for her passion and dedication to increasing our country's commitment to community service and volunteerism.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the rule and the underlying bill, the Generations Invigorating Volunteerism and Education Act.

As we all know, our country is at a significant crossroads of the likes we've never known. And my own district has been hit like no other.

My district is saddled with the nation's highest foreclosure rates and drops in home equity, unemployment rates approaching 20 percent, my dairy farmers are in crisis, and we have the worst drought in a century.

There is an unmistakable feeling of despair in every coffee shop I visit. My constituents are hurting and need help getting through this economic crisis.

But beyond the housing, infrastructure, and other assistance to stimulate my district's economy, we will surely benefit from the countless Good Samaritans who are willing to answer our country's call to service and help communities most in need.

To that end, I proposed two amendments to ensure that the hardest-hit areas of the country such as mine would not be overlooked.

All told, my amendments added home price declines as an eligible criteria; defined "severely economically distressed areas" to include staggering foreclosure rates, home price declines, and unemployment rates; and most importantly, waived the matching grant requirements in economically distressed areas where it is impossible to raise any local funding.

And thanks to my good friend from Texas, Mr. CUELLAR, the "distressed areas" definition was further expanded to include areas that lack basic needs such as water and electricity.

Together, these changes put the hardest-hit districts such as mine on the volunteer map. And it will give us the ability to enlist a cadre of willing volunteers to provide my constituents and my community with the support and assistance they need to overcome these trying times.

I would like to thank my friend and fellow Californian, and Chairman of the Education

and Labor Committee Mr. MILLER—and his staff—for supporting my proposals and including them in the manager's amendment.

Mr. Speaker, the fact remains that these are tough times for our country. But with opportunities like this where we can tap the American spirit, promote community service, and come together to give those in need a hand up, I know we will be able to rebuild our communities, recover from this economic disaster, and come out stronger at the end of the day.

The material previously referred to by Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida is as follows:

At the end of the resolution, insert the following new section:

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall, without intervention of any point of order, consider the bill (H.R. 1577) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to pursue every legal means to stay or recoup certain incentive bonus payments and retention payments made by American International Group, Inc. to its executives and employees, and to require the Secretary's approval of such payments by any financial institution who receives funds under title I of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against the bill are waived. Notwithstanding clause 1(c) of rule XIX, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services; and (2) one motion to recommit.

(The information contained herein was provided by Democratic Minority on multiple occasions throughout the 109th Congress.)

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Democratic majority agenda and a vote to allow the opposition, at least for the moment, to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives, (VI, 308-311) describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as "a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge." To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker's ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that "the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition" in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: "The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition."

Because the vote today may look bad for the Democratic majority they will say "the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy im-

plications whatsoever." But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the definition of the previous question used in the Floor Procedures Manual published by the Rules Committee in the 109th Congress, (page 56). Here's how the Rules Committee described the rule using information from Congressional Quarterly's "American Congressional Dictionary": "If the previous question is defeated, control of debate shifts to the leading opposition member (usually the minority Floor Manager) who then manages an hour of debate and may offer a germane amendment to the pending business."

Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled "Amending Special Rules" states: "a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate." (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: "Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon."

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Democratic majority's agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

Ms. MATSUI. I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 221, nays 182, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 131]

YEAS—221

Abercrombie	Carson (IN)	Doyle
Ackerman	Castor (FL)	Driebeaus
Adler (NJ)	Chandler	Edwards (MD)
Altmire	Clarke	Edwards (TX)
Andrews	Clay	Ellison
Arcuri	Cleaver	Ellsworth
Baird	Clyburn	Engel
Baldwin	Cohen	Eshoo
Bean	Connolly (VA)	Etheridge
Berkley	Conyers	Farr
Berry	Cooper	Fattah
Bishop (GA)	Costello	Filmer
Bishop (NY)	Courtney	Foster
Blumenauer	Crowley	Frank (MA)
Boccieri	Cummings	Fudge
Boren	Dahlkemper	Giffords
Boswell	Davis (AL)	Gordon (TN)
Boucher	Davis (CA)	Grayson
Boyd	Davis (IL)	Green, Al
Brady (PA)	Davis (TN)	Green, Gene
Braley (IA)	DeFazio	Griffith
Bright	DeGette	Hall (NY)
Brown, Corrine	DeLaunt	Halvorson
Butterfield	DeLauro	Hare
Capps	Dicks	Harman
Capuano	Dingell	Hastings (FL)
Carnahan	Doggett	Heinrich
Carney	Donnelly (IN)	Herseth Sandlin

Higgins	Matsui	Schiff
Hill	McCarthy (NY)	Schrader
Himes	McCollum	Schwartz
Hirono	McDermott	Scott (GA)
Hodes	McGovern	Scott (VA)
Holden	McIntyre	Sestak
Holt	McMahon	Shea-Porter
Honda	Meek (FL)	Sherman
Hoyer	Meeks (NY)	Shuler
Inslee	Melancon	Skelton
Israel	Michaud	Slaughter
Jackson (IL)	Miller (NC)	Smith (WA)
Jackson-Lee	Miller, George	Snyder
(TX)	Minnick	Space
Johnson (GA)	Mollohan	Speier
Johnson, E. B.	Moore (KS)	Spratt
Kagen	Moore (WI)	Stark
Kanjorski	Moran (VA)	Stupak
Kaptur	Murphy (CT)	Sutton
Kennedy	Murphy, Patrick	Tanner
Kildee	Murtha	Tauscher
Kilpatrick (MI)	Nadler (NY)	Teague
Kilroy	Neal (MA)	Thompson (CA)
Kind	Oberstar	Thompson (MS)
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Obey	Tierney
Kissell	Oliver	Titus
Klein (FL)	Pallone	Tonko
Kratovil	Pascarell	Towns
Kucinich	Payne	Tsongas
Langevin	Perlmutter	Van Hollen
Larsen (WA)	Peters	Visclosky
Larson (CT)	Peterson	Walz
Lee (CA)	Pingree (ME)	Wasserman
Levin	Polis (CO)	Schultz
Lewis (GA)	Pomeroy	Waters
Lipinski	Price (NC)	Watson
Loeb sack	Rahall	Watt
Lofgren, Zoe	Rangel	Waxman
Lowey	Richardson	Weiner
Lynch	Ross	Welch
Maffei	Rothman (NJ)	Wexler
Maloney	Ruppersberger	Wilson (OH)
Markey (CO)	Rush	Woolsey
Markey (MA)	Ryan (OH)	Wu
Marshall	Sarbanes	Yarmuth
Massa	Schakowsky	
Matheson	Schauer	

NAYS—182

Aderholt	Diaz-Balart, M.	Linder
Akin	Dreier	LoBiondo
Alexander	Duncan	Luetkemeyer
Austria	Ehlers	Lummis
Bachmann	Emerson	Lungren, Daniel
Bachus	Fallin	E.
Barrett (SC)	Flake	Mack
Barrow	Fleming	Manzullo
Bartlett	Forbes	Marchant
Barton (TX)	Fortenberry	McCarthy (CA)
Biggert	Fox	McCaul
Bilbray	Franks (AZ)	McClintock
Bilirakis	Frelinghuysen	McCotter
Bishop (UT)	Gallely	McHenry
Blackburn	Garrett (NJ)	McHugh
Blunt	Gerlach	McKeon
Boehner	Gingrey (GA)	McMorris
Bonner	Gohmert	Rodgers
Bono Mack	Goodlatte	McNerney
Boozman	Granger	Mica
Brady (TX)	Graves	Miller (FL)
Broun (GA)	Guthrie	Miller (MI)
Brown (SC)	Hall (TX)	Mitchell
Brown-Waite,	Harper	Moran (KS)
Ginny	Hastings (WA)	Murphy, Tim
Buchanan	Heller	Myrick
Burgess	Hensarling	Neugebauer
Burton (IN)	Herger	Nunes
Buyer	Hoekstra	Nye
Calvert	Hunter	Paul
Camp	Inglis	Paulsen
Campbell	Issa	Pence
Cantor	Jenkins	Perriello
Cao	Johnson (IL)	Petri
Capito	Johnson, Sam	Pitts
Carter	Jones	Platts
Cassidy	Jordan (OH)	Poe (TX)
Castle	King (IA)	Posey
Chaffetz	King (NY)	Price (GA)
Childers	Kingston	Putnam
Coble	Kirk	Radanovich
Coffman (CO)	Kline (MN)	Rehberg
Cole	Kosmas	Reichert
Conaway	Lamborn	Roe (TN)
Crenshaw	Lance	Rogers (AL)
Culberson	Latham	Rogers (KY)
Davis (KY)	LaTourette	Rogers (MI)
Deal (GA)	Latta	Rohrabacher
Dent	Lee (NY)	Rooney
Diaz-Balart, L.	Lewis (CA)	Ros-Lehtinen

Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schmidt
Schock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson

Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Taylor
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi

Turner
Upton
Walden
Wamp
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—28

Baca
Becerra
Berman
Boustany
Cardoza
Costa
Cuellar
Gonzalez
Grijalva
Gutierrez

Hinchey
Hinojosa
Lucas
Luján
Miller, Gary
Napolitano
Olson
Ortiz
Pastor (AZ)
Reyes

Rodriguez
Roybal-Allard
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Serrano
Sires
Velázquez

□ 1214

Messrs. WILSON of South Carolina, WITTMAN, GOODLATTE, BARTON of Texas, BRADY of Texas, YOUNG of Alaska and Mrs. BACHMANN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. BERRY and RUSH changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained at the White House today and was not present for votes on the Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on the Rule for H.R. 1388 (rollcall 131). Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 248, noes 174, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 132]

AYES—248

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Adler (NJ)
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boccieri
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capps

Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Childers
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro

Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Driehaus
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ellison
Ellsworth
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Foster
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Giffords
Gonzalez
Gordon (TN)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)

Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Herseht Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowe y
Luján
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa

Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McMahon
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Minnick
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murtha
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Platts
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)

Salazar
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Teague
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wexler
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOES—174

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Biggett
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway

Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
Fallin
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fox
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Guthrie
Hall (TX)
Harper
Hastings (WA)
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hoekstra
Hunter
Inglis
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)

King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Lamborn
Lance
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (NY)
Lewis (CA)
Linder
LoBiondo
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McHugh
McKeon
McMorris
Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mitchell
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Paul
Paulsen
Pence

Petri
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Posey
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rehberg
Reichert
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam

Royce
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schmidt
Schock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan

Taylor
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walden
Wamp
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—9

Boustany
Cardoza
Costa

Gallegly
Hinchey
Lucas

Miller, Gary
Olson
Sanchez, Loretta

□ 1227

Mr. LAMBORN changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 1388.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

GENERATIONS INVIGORATING VOL-
UNTEERISM AND EDUCATION
ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 250 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 1388.

□ 1228

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1388) to reauthorize and reform the national service laws, with Mr. PASTOR of Arizona in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I yield myself 4 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, today we consider legislation that is vital to the spirit of America and to our future. A few weeks ago, President Obama called on Congress to quickly deliver legislation that will launch a new era of American service.